



KATHLEEN CONNELL

Controller of the State of California

April 14, 1999

**To the Citizens, Governor, and Members
of the Legislature of the State of California:**

I am pleased to present the 87th edition of the *Cities Annual Report*. This report is a compilation of the most recent financial data pertinent to the operation of California's city governments; it presents the costs of providing an array of valuable public services, as well as the means by which those services are financed.

The information in this document was extracted from reports prepared by the fiscal officers of all 471 cities in California. Although my staff has made considerable effort to review the presented information for accuracy, it should be noted that the data are compiled from unaudited city reports submitted to the State Controller's Office.

It is my hope that the readers of this publication will find the information to be useful in their efforts to better understand cities' finances. Through increased understanding of how tax dollars are currently managed, we are better able to make informed decisions about the way we would like to see those dollars used. Without that knowledge, it is sometimes difficult to assist in making positive, prudent changes in our governing system – a right that belongs to every citizen of this state.

I would like to thank those city and state government employees who assisted in providing my office with this information in a timely manner. I would also like to thank those California taxpayers who are taking the time to review this report in order to more effectively participate in the decision-making process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kathleen Connell".

KATHLEEN CONNELL
California State Controller

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Introduction

Government Code Section 12463 directs the State Controller to annually compile and report to the public the financial transactions of California's cities. This *Cities Annual Report* presents that data for the period of July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997, for the 471 cities that were officially recognized during this time.

All data presented within this report were compiled from Annual Financial Transactions Reports submitted by the individual cities. These reports were, for the most part, unaudited. However, the information contained herein can still be useful to those interested in the financial transactions of individual cities, as well as to those who wish to understand trends and comparisons between various city governments' spending of taxpayer dollars.

This publication does not follow Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 regarding the blending of component units. Some cities have special districts for which the city council acts as the board of directors. GASB Statement No. 14 requires that those entities be combined in the financial report. City-governed districts are excluded from this publication because of Government Code Section 12463.1; they are instead reported in the *Special Districts Annual Report* published by the State Controller's Office.

The cities have been grouped by population to facilitate the comparison of cities with similar populations. Cities lack a prescribed uniform system of accounting, however, and readers should be cautious when making comparisons, as the components of an item of data may not necessarily be the same for all cities.

Use of the Publication

This publication provides statistical data on revenues, expenditures, long-term indebtedness, appropriation limits, and total annual appropriations subject to the limit.

Table 1 presents an alphabetical listing of cities, their respective population group, and county location. Also listed are the cities' estimated populations as of June 30, 1997, the 1990 federal census figures, and the type of government — Chartered or General Law — under which each city operates.

In order to find data pertaining to a particular city, locate the population group that includes the city by referring to Table 1.

Please note that due to population changes, cities may be reclassified from one population group to another in subsequent editions of this report. After the determination of the population group classification, the city's revenues, expenditures, and long-term indebtedness can be located on the appropriate table by referring to the complete listing on the Contents page.

Tables 2 through 7 include city revenues, categorized as functional or general revenues. Functional revenues are revenues that are either generated from direct services or associated with a specific service such as grant conditions or statutory requirements; general revenues are revenues that cannot be associated with a specific service.

It should be noted that revenues from general government and city-owned enterprises are consolidated within these tables, and total revenues do not reflect special assessment funds (including those authorized by the Improvement Acts of 1911 and 1915, and others), internal service funds, pension trusts, or agency transactions.

Tables 2 through 7 also include expenditures from general government and city-owned enterprise activities. Expenditures presented in these tables are composed of operating expenditures and capital outlay. Operating expenditures include debt service and exclude depreciation expense from enterprise funds.

Tables 8 through 13 reflect government financing from outstanding long-term indebtedness as of June 30, 1997. Additional information on bonded indebtedness, future lease payments, financing obligations provided by federal and State agencies, and special assessment acts are shown for each city. Debt retired during the reporting period is also included in these tables.

A population group summary is presented at the end of Tables 2 through 13. The summary includes the total number of cities within the group, the total revenues and expenditures, and a summary of revenues and expenditures as a percent of the State total (excluding the City and County of San Francisco) for each population group.

Table 14 presents appropriation limits and total annual appropriations subject to the limit as of June 30, 1997, for all cities in California, including the City and County of San Francisco. This information is unaudited and is presented as submitted to the State Controller's Office.

The City and County of San Francisco is not included in any population group classification. Due to its unique status as both a city and a county entity, the City and County of San Francisco does not lend itself to comparison with other cities. Data regarding San Francisco are shown at the end of the revenue and expenditure data in Table 7. State totals for Tables 7 and 13 are shown exclusive and inclusive of the City and County of San Francisco.

Additional financial data regarding the City and County of San Francisco can be found in the *Counties Annual Report* published by the State Controller's Office.

City Revenues

Revenues depicted in Schedule 1 are presented as functional and general. Functional revenues are defined as those revenues that can be associated with and allocated to one or more expenditure functions and meet one of the following criteria: 1) The revenue is generated in the form of fees and charges for direct services, or 2) The revenue is associated with a specific service tied to external requirements of such things as grants, bond or sale agreements, and statutory or charter requirements. General revenues are defined as revenues that cannot be associated with a specific expenditure. Examples are property taxes (other than voter-approved indebtedness), sales taxes, and business license taxes.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, total revenues generated from general government and city-owned enterprises amounted to \$30.7 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion (8.84%) over the prior year. Functional revenues amounted to \$20.4 billion (66.52%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of 11.37% over the prior year. General revenues amounted to \$10.3 billion (33.48%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of 4.15% over the prior year.

Electric activities, at \$3.4 billion (16.69%) of total functional revenues, generated the largest single source of functional revenues and 11.10% of the aggregate city revenues. Electric activity revenues increased by \$160.9 million (4.95%) over the prior year.

Sales and Use taxes, at \$2.8 billion (27.34%) of total general revenues, provided the largest source of general revenues and 9.15% of the aggregate city revenues. The increase in sales and use tax revenues amounted to \$115.7 million (4.29%) over the prior year.

Chart 1 depicts total revenues by source. The taxes and current service charges categories are further detailed in Charts 2 and 3.

Schedule 1

Revenues by Source and Percent of Total(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Sources	Functional Revenues	Percent of Total Functional Revenues	General Revenues	Percent of Total General Revenues	Total Revenues ^{1,2}	Percent of Total Revenues
Taxes						
Property	\$ —	— %	\$ 1,885,957	18.33 %	\$ 1,885,957	6.14 %
Voter-Approved Indebtedness	199,078	0.97	—	—	199,078	0.65
Sales and Use	—	—	2,812,983	27.34	2,812,983	9.15
Transportation	451,185	2.21	—	—	451,185	1.47
Business License	—	—	655,195	6.37	655,195	2.13
Utility Users	—	—	1,196,550	11.63	1,196,550	3.89
Other	264,930	1.30	1,460,020	14.19	1,724,950	5.61
Total Taxes	915,193	4.48	8,010,705	77.86	8,925,898	29.04
Special Benefit						
Assessments	443,395	2.17	—	—	443,395	1.44
Licenses and Permits	327,610	1.60	31,774	0.31	359,384	1.17
Fines and Forfeitures	101,053	0.49	177,186	1.72	278,239	0.91
Revenues From Use of Money and Property	767,044	3.76	563,440	5.48	1,330,484	4.33
Intergovernmental Agencies						
State	1,045,135	5.11	1,053,897	10.24	2,099,032	6.83
Federal	1,527,247	7.47	—	—	1,527,247	4.97
County and Other	168,940	0.83	134,350	1.31	303,290	0.99
Total Intergovernmental Agencies ..	2,741,322	13.41	1,188,247	11.55	3,929,569	12.79
Current Service Charges						
Sewer Service Charges and Connection Fees	1,670,495	8.18	—	—	1,670,495	5.44
Solid Waste	955,868	4.68	—	—	955,868	3.11
Park and Recreation Fees	239,041	1.17	—	—	239,041	0.77
Water Service Charges and Connection Fees	2,113,848	10.34	—	—	2,113,848	6.88
Electric	3,411,272	16.69	—	—	3,411,272	11.10
Airport	585,395	2.86	—	—	585,395	1.91
Ports and Harbors	472,586	2.31	—	—	472,586	1.54
Quasi-External Transactions	490,668	2.40	—	—	490,668	1.60
Other	1,903,630	9.31	—	—	1,903,630	6.20
Total Current Service Charges	11,842,803	57.94	—	—	11,842,803	38.53
Other Revenues	669,839	3.28	317,575	3.08	987,414	3.21
Other Financing Sources						
Sale of Bonds	1,888,175	9.24	—	—	1,888,175	6.14
Notes and Other	742,272	3.63	—	—	742,272	2.42
Total Other Financing Sources	2,630,447	12.87	—	—	2,630,447	8.56
Grand Total	\$ 20,438,706	100.00 %	\$ 10,288,927	100.00 %	\$ 30,727,633	100.00 %

¹ Revenues in the schedule above do not include operating transfers, pension trust and agency funds, and internal service fund transactions.² General government and city-owned enterprise activities are included in the schedule above.

Chart 1

Total Revenues by Source

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

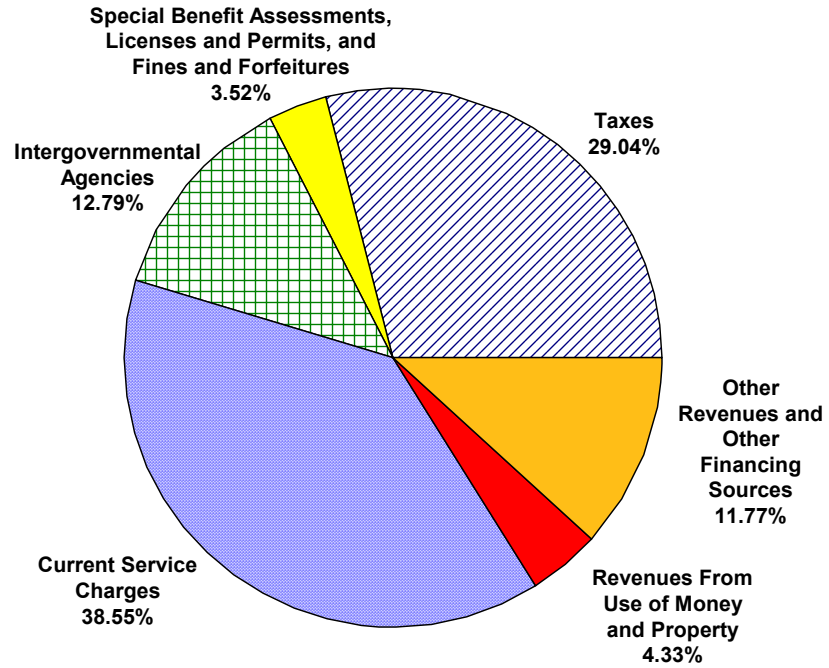


Chart 2

Total Taxes by Source

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

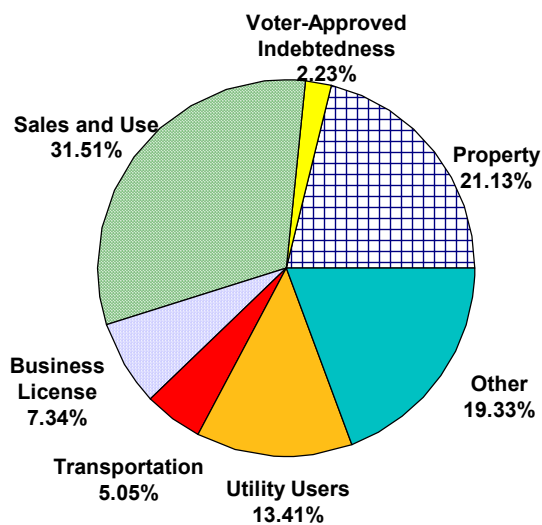
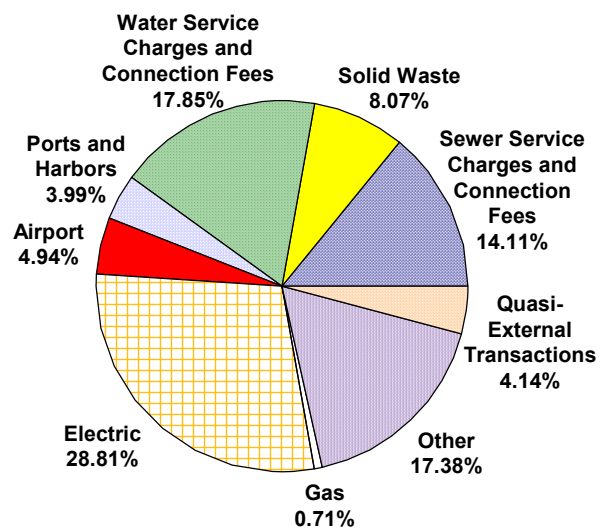


Chart 3

Total Current Service Charges by Source

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)



Property Taxes and Voter-Approved Indebtedness

Property taxes, which include secured, unsecured, supplemental roll, and any ad valorem taxes levied above the 1% rate, accounted for \$2.1 billion (6.79%) of the aggregate city revenues. This represents a 0.12% increase over the prior year. Generally, secured and unsecured property taxes are not restrictive in their use, except for levies in excess of 1%. These levies are restricted for payment of voter-approved debt approved prior to July 1, 1978, or after July 1, 1986. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 2.

Schedule 2

Property Taxes and Voter-Approved Indebtedness

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Property Taxes	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Voter-Approved Indebtedness	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Percent of Total Revenues
1987-88	\$ 1,487,393	10.42 %	\$ 107,595	7.78 %	\$ 1,594,988	10.24 %	9.19 %
1988-89	1,654,573	11.24	105,548	(1.90)	1,760,121	10.35	9.18
1989-90	1,846,323	11.59	122,772	16.32	1,969,095	11.87	9.31
1990-91	2,013,660	9.06	132,829	8.19	2,146,489	9.01	9.55
1991-92	2,141,804	6.36	144,658	8.91	2,286,462	6.52	9.64
1992-93	2,034,999	(4.99)	144,428	(0.16)	2,179,427	(4.68) ¹	8.78
1993-94	1,827,873	(10.18)	164,732	14.06	1,992,605	(8.57) ¹	7.84
1994-95	1,836,510	0.47	176,004	6.84	2,012,514	1.00	7.64
1995-96	1,884,736	2.63	197,746	12.35	2,082,482	3.48	7.38
1996-97	1,885,957	0.06	199,078	0.67	2,085,035	0.12	6.79

¹ Legislation enacted in 1992 began shifting property tax revenues from local governments to school districts, reducing these revenues to cities.

Sales and Use Taxes and Transportation Tax

The statewide sales and use tax rate is 7.25%. Revenues from this tax are allocated as follows: 5.00% goes to the State; 1.00% is shared by the cities and counties; 0.50% goes to cities and counties for the “Public Safety Fund” to be used for police, fire, and other public safety operations; 0.50% is allocated to the “Local Revenue Fund”; and 0.25% may be allocated to cities and counties in the form of transportation tax monies from the State.

An additional amount of sales tax, up to 1.50% above the statewide 7.25% rate, can be levied on a county-wide basis, primarily for transportation-related purposes. Twenty-four of the 58 counties levy an additional tax.

The cities’ share of the sales and use taxes on retail sales and other taxable transactions within the incorporated area amounted to \$2.8 billion (9.15%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$115.7 million (4.29%) over the prior year. The portion representing the transportation tax amounted to \$451.2 million (1.47%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$23.1 million (5.41%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 3.

The \$3.3 billion reported by cities from sales and use taxes and transportation tax constituted 10.62% of the aggregate city revenues, a 4.44% increase over the prior year.

Schedule 3

Sales and Use Taxes and Transportation Tax

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Sales and Use Taxes	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Transportation Tax	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Percent of Total Revenues
1987-88	\$ 2,048,507	9.09 %	\$ 177,134	12.66 %	\$ 2,225,641	9.37 %	12.82 %
1988-89	2,210,603	7.91	207,633	17.22	2,418,236	8.65	12.62
1989-90	2,390,524	8.14	261,304	25.85	2,651,828	9.66	12.53
1990-91	2,420,585	1.26	295,873	13.23	2,716,458	2.44	12.09
1991-92	2,317,703	(4.25)	330,567	11.73	2,648,270	(2.51)	11.16
1992-93	2,378,322	2.62	409,203	23.79	2,787,525	5.26	11.23
1993-94	2,419,035	1.71	377,441	(7.76)	2,796,476	0.32	11.01
1994-95	2,516,034	4.01	456,520	20.95	2,972,554	6.30	11.28
1995-96	2,697,273	7.20	428,038	(6.24)	3,125,311	5.14	11.07
1996-97	2,812,983	4.29	451,185	5.41	3,264,168	4.44	10.62

Business License and Utility Users Taxes

California cities received \$655.2 million from business license taxes, a 2.80% increase over the prior year. These revenues are generated from business license ordinances based on flat-rate charges, as well as those based on the number of employees, receipts, sales, or quantity of product produced.

Another revenue source is the utility users tax, which is a tax levied on public utilities. This revenue amounted to \$1.2 billion, a 3.93% increase over the prior year. Generally, these revenues are unrestrictive as to their use. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 4.

Schedule 4

Business License and Utility Users Taxes

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Business License Tax	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Utility Users Tax	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 436,408	9.90 %	\$ 687,424	13.48 %	\$ 1,123,832	12.06 %
1988-89	471,529	8.05	752,610	9.48	1,224,139	8.93
1989-90	509,852	8.13	792,869	5.35	1,302,721	6.42
1990-91	561,720	10.17	857,677	8.17	1,419,397	8.96
1991-92	559,456	(0.40) ¹	933,782	8.87	1,493,238	5.20
1992-93	599,410	7.14	996,227	6.69	1,595,637	6.86
1993-94	600,789	0.23 ¹	1,088,516	9.26	1,689,305	5.87
1994-95	613,162	2.06	1,127,015	3.54	1,740,177	3.01
1995-96	637,370	3.95	1,151,353	2.16	1,788,723	2.79
1996-97	655,195	2.80	1,196,550	3.93	1,851,745	3.52

¹ City of Los Angeles' Business License Tax decreased \$27 million and \$6 million in the 1991-92 and 1993-94 fiscal years, due to the damage to, and destruction of, many commercial and retail businesses caused by civil unrest and the Northridge earthquake, respectively.

Other Taxes

Revenues from prior year property taxes, other property taxes, interest, penalties and delinquent taxes, transient lodging, property transfers, franchises, and other non-property taxes amounted to \$1.7 billion (5.61%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$193.4 million (12.62%) over the prior year. Transient Lodging taxes generated the largest single source of revenue from other taxes, totaling \$588.9 million, an increase of \$61.8 million (11.73%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 5.

Schedule 5

Other Taxes

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Transient Lodging Taxes	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Franchises	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Other	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 300,652	15.41 %	\$ 218,669	6.82 %	\$ 473,828	7.51 %	\$ 993,149	9.63 %
1988-89	353,199	17.48	234,280	7.14	585,788	23.63	1,173,267	18.14
1989-90	376,771	6.67	264,786	13.02	573,049	(2.17)	1,214,606	3.52
1990-91	397,539	5.51	296,076	11.82	487,987	(14.84)	1,181,602	(2.72)
1991-92	409,741	3.07	329,876	11.42	553,796	13.49	1,293,413	9.46
1992-93	417,837	1.98	381,062	15.52 ¹	520,749	(5.97)	1,319,648	2.03
1993-94	445,967	6.73	376,749	(1.13)	614,645	18.03	1,437,361	8.92
1994-95	475,008	6.51	395,507	4.98	586,639	(4.56)	1,457,154	1.38
1995-96	527,013	10.95	395,498	0.00	609,077	3.82	1,531,588	5.11
1996-97	588,857	11.73	428,676	8.39	707,417	16.15	1,724,950	12.62

¹ Increase in tax revenues on franchises was due to receipt of revenues in settlement of a lawsuit in favor of the City of Los Angeles.

Special Benefit Assessments, Licenses and Permits, and Fines and Forfeitures

Special benefit assessments for operations (e.g., fire, paramedics, police, street lighting, and other) totaled \$443.4 million (1.44%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$42.0 million (10.47%) over the prior year.

Fees from licenses and permits (e.g., animal, bicycle, construction, streets, curbs, and other) amounted to \$359.4 million (1.17%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$24.8 million (7.40%) over the prior year.

Fines and forfeitures (e.g., vehicle code fines and other fines and forfeitures) amounted to \$278.2 million (0.91%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$9.1 million (3.40%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 6.

Schedule 6

Special Benefit Assessments, Licenses and Permits, and Fines and Forfeitures

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Special Benefit Assessments	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Licenses and Permits	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Fines and Forfeitures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 98,405	15.50 %	\$ 268,909	7.38 %	\$ 261,194	13.84 %	\$ 628,508	11.23 %
1988-89	79,025	(19.69)	314,932	17.11	282,720	8.24	676,677	7.66
1989-90	151,774	92.06	334,679	6.27	292,022	3.29	778,475	15.04
1990-91	198,501	30.79	300,393	(10.24)	317,199	8.62	816,093	4.83
1991-92	279,267	40.69	298,830	(0.52)	256,263	(19.21) ¹	834,360	2.24
1992-93	304,065	8.88	282,153	(5.58)	238,757	(6.83)	824,975	(1.12)
1993-94	338,153	11.21	287,152	1.77	253,669	6.25 ²	878,974	6.55
1994-95	336,694	(0.43)	296,935	3.41	269,610	6.28	903,239	2.76
1995-96	401,378	19.21 ³	334,632	12.70	269,101	(0.19)	1,005,111	11.28
1996-97	443,395	10.47	359,384	7.40	278,239	3.40	1,081,018	7.55

¹ Decrease in Fines and Forfeitures is a result of AB544, Chapter 189, Statutes of 1991, which changed the allocation of vehicle code fines.

² Increase in Fines and Forfeitures is a result of AB408, Chapter 1244, Statutes of 1992, which changed the allocation of parking fines.

³ Increase in Special Benefit Assessments was due primarily to \$12.4 million in additional lighting and landscaping assessments and \$16.7 million for new police special benefit assessments by the cities of Antioch and Los Angeles, respectively.

Revenues from Use of Money and Property

Revenues from investment earnings, rents, concessions, royalties, and other amounted to \$1.3 billion (4.33%) of the aggregate city revenues. Of the \$1.3 billion, investment earnings provided the largest single source of revenue, at \$1.1 billion. This was an increase of \$7.1 million (0.65%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 7.

Schedule 7

Revenues from Use of Money and Property

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Investment Earnings	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Rents and Concessions, Royalties and Other	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 761,243	(1.56) %	\$ 153,284	(4.19) %	\$ 914,527	(2.01) %
1988-89	943,692	23.97	133,742	(12.75)	1,077,434	17.81
1989-90	1,100,314	16.60	163,985	22.61	1,264,299	17.34
1990-91	1,161,313	5.54	167,760	2.30	1,329,073	5.12
1991-92	1,062,863	(8.48) ¹	217,960	29.92 ²	1,280,823	(3.63)
1992-93	903,810	(14.96) ¹	191,061	(12.34)	1,094,871	(14.52)
1993-94	838,052	(7.28) ¹	168,867	(11.62) ³	1,006,919	(8.03)
1994-95	932,805	11.31	171,650	1.65	1,104,455	9.69
1995-96	1,096,825	17.58 ⁴	202,448	17.94	1,299,273	17.64
1996-97	1,103,901	0.65	226,583	11.92	1,330,484	2.40

¹ Decrease in Investment Earnings was a result of a general decline in the investment earnings rate.

² Increase in Royalties and Other revenues was due to receipt of an antitrust settlement in favor of the City of Long Beach.

³ Decrease in Rents and Concessions revenues was due to modified internal accounting procedures by the City of Oakland.

⁴ Increase in Investment Earnings was mainly due to a reclassification of \$43 million interest from the Community Redevelopment Agency to the City of Industry.

Intergovernmental Agencies

As indicated in Schedule 8, revenues from Intergovernmental Agencies (e.g., state, county, federal, and other taxes in lieu) amounted to \$3.9 billion (12.79%) of the aggregate city revenues. This was an increase of \$245.1 million (6.65%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 9 and Chart 4.

State

Shared revenues and grants from the State amounted to \$2.1 billion (6.83%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$262.0 million (14.27%) over the prior year. Such shared revenues are usually not restricted to any particular use, except for the state gasoline tax. The Gasoline Tax is restricted in its use for the construction, maintenance, engineering, and administrative costs of streets, roads, and highways. The "Other State Grants" such as Public Safety taxes, Library Grants, and Park Grants are also specifically restricted in their use.

County

County grants of state gasoline tax and other county grants provided \$147.1 million (0.48%) of the aggregate city revenues. This was a decrease of \$36.1 million (19.72%) from the prior year.

Federal

Federal revenues, such as community development block grants, Federal Aid Urban, and Federal Emergency Management Act grants, amounted to \$1.5 billion (4.97%) of the aggregate city revenues. This was an increase of \$22.4 million (1.49%) over the prior year.

Other Taxes In Lieu

Revenues from other public agencies and enterprise operations in lieu of property taxes amounted to \$156.2 million (0.51%) of the aggregate city revenues, a decrease of \$3.2 million (2.01%) from the prior year.

Schedule 8

Revenues From Intergovernmental Agencies

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Intergovernmental Agencies	1995-96	Percent of Total Revenues	1996-97	Percent of Total Revenues	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
State Grants					
Motor Vehicle In Lieu Tax	\$ 946,077	3.35 %	\$ 997,672	3.24 %	5.45 %
Homeowners Property Tax Relief	45,910	0.16	45,329	0.15	(1.27)
Gasoline Tax	459,486	1.63	466,354	1.52	1.49
Other State Grants	385,509	1.37	589,677	1.92	52.96
Total State Grants	1,836,982	6.51	2,099,032	6.83	14.27
County Grants	183,277	0.65	147,137	0.48	(19.72) ¹
Federal Grants	1,504,816	5.33	1,527,247	4.97	1.49
Other Taxes In Lieu	159,348	0.56	156,153	0.51	(2.01)
Total Intergovernmental	\$ 3,684,423	13.05 %	\$ 3,929,569	12.79 %	6.65

¹ Decrease in County Grants was mainly due to County Grant of State Gasoline Tax reduction of \$16.7 million and \$24.2 million by the cities of Richmond and San Diego, respectively.

Schedule 9

Revenues From Intergovernmental Agencies

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Federal Grants	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	State Grants	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	County and Other Taxes In Lieu	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 558,252	(11.55) %	\$ 1,273,131	4.79 %	\$ 165,359	81.35 %	\$ 1,996,742	3.07 %
1988-89	609,925	9.26	1,362,699	7.04	90,753	(45.12)	2,063,377	3.34
1989-90	596,381	(2.22)	1,369,811	0.52	104,103	14.71	2,070,295	0.34
1990-91	633,865	6.29	1,499,440	9.46	119,620	14.91	2,252,925	8.82
1991-92	666,062	5.08	1,563,697	4.29	142,908	19.47	2,372,667	5.31
1992-93	713,983	7.19	1,635,719	4.61	202,241	41.52	2,551,943	7.56
1993-94	1,011,039	41.61	1,830,486	11.91	295,675	46.20	3,137,200	22.93
1994-95	1,400,319	38.50 ¹	1,791,379	(2.14)	283,862	(4.00)	3,475,560	10.79
1995-96	1,504,816	7.46 ²	1,836,982	2.55	342,625	20.70	3,684,423	6.01
1996-97	1,527,247	1.49	2,099,032	14.27	303,290	(11.48)	3,929,569	6.65

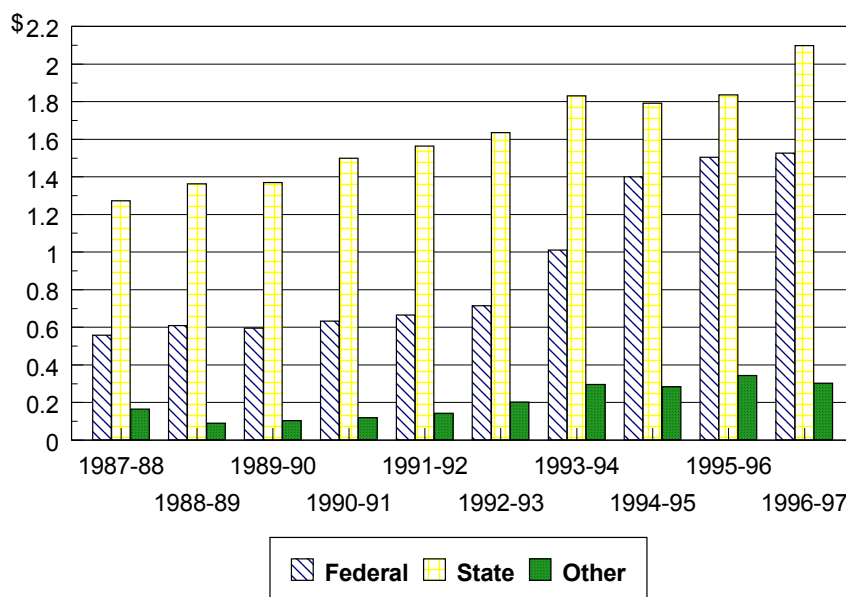
¹ Increase in Federal Grants was mainly due to receipt of an additional \$129 million in Federal Disaster Assistance for Northridge earthquake relief in the City of Los Angeles.

² Increase in Federal Grants was mainly due to receipt of an additional \$145 million in Federal Disaster Assistance for flood relief in the City of Los Angeles.

Chart 4**Revenues From Intergovernmental Agencies**

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in billions)

**Current Service Charges**

Current service charges for services provided to the public and other governmental entities amounted to \$11.8 billion (38.55%) of the aggregate city revenues. This was an increase of \$402.2 million (3.52%) over the prior year.

Service charges represent fees or charges for services performed by a departmental unit such as police, fire, engineering, plan checking, or street and sidewalk repairs. Also included are charges for those services provided to public users for utilities (water, electric, gas, and other), transportation (airports, transit, ports, and harbors), recreation (stadiums, golf courses, and libraries) and health (sewers and solid waste).

Gross receipts from the sale of electricity provided the largest source of revenue, generating \$3.4 billion (28.80%) of total service charges, and 11.10% of the aggregate city revenues.

Schedule 10 presents further detail on current service charges.

Schedule 10

Current Service Charges

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Source	1995-96	Percent of Total Current Service Charges	Percent of Total Revenues	1996-97	Percent of Total Current Service Charges	Percent of Total Revenues	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
Zoning Fees and Subdivision Fees	\$ 53,963	0.47 %	0.19 %	\$ 62,063	0.52 %	0.20 %	15.01 %
Special Police Department Services	84,256	0.74	0.30	92,962	0.79	0.30	10.33
Special Fire Department Services	63,545	0.56	0.23	75,603	0.64	0.25	18.98
Plan Checking Fees	85,074	0.74	0.30	108,069	0.91	0.35	27.03
Animal Shelter Fees and Charges	5,692	0.05	0.02	6,426	0.05	0.02	12.90
Engineering Fees	140,418	1.23	0.50	147,014	1.24	0.47	4.70
Street, Sidewalk, and Curb Repairs	31,777	0.28	0.11	36,293	0.31	0.12	14.21
Weed and Lot Cleaning	11,263	0.10	0.04	8,531	0.07	0.03	(24.26)
Sewer Service Charges and Connection Fees	1,664,929	14.55	5.90	1,670,495	14.11	5.43	0.33
Solid Waste	932,338	8.15	3.30	955,868	8.07	3.11	2.52
First Aid and Ambulance Charges	52,690	0.46	0.19	55,561	0.47	0.18	5.45
Library Fines and Fees	21,291	0.19	0.08	21,948	0.19	0.07	3.09
Parking Facilities	118,882	1.04	0.42	127,750	1.08	0.42	7.46
Park and Recreation Fees	225,816	1.97	0.80	239,041	2.02	0.77	5.86
Golf Course Fees	117,666	1.03	0.41	128,446	1.09	0.42	9.16
Water Service Charges and Connection Fees	1,995,336	17.44	7.07	2,113,848	17.85	6.88	5.94
Electric	3,250,417	28.41	11.51	3,411,272	28.80	11.10	4.95
Gas	98,110	0.86	0.35	84,610	0.71	0.28	(13.76)
Airport	554,466	4.85	1.96	585,395	4.94	1.91	5.58
Cemetery	2,977	0.03	0.01	3,111	0.03	0.01	4.50
Housing	60,971	0.53	0.22	57,313	0.48	0.19	(6.00)
Ports and Harbors	498,722	4.36	1.77	472,586	3.99	1.54	(5.24)
Hospital	42,517	0.37	0.15	56,948	0.48	0.19	33.94
Transit	70,074	0.61	0.25	64,059	0.54	0.21	(8.58)
Quasi-External Transactions	592,386	5.18	2.10	490,668	4.14	1.60	(17.17)
Other	665,051	5.80	2.35	766,923	6.48	2.50	15.32
Total Current Service Charges	\$ 11,440,627	100.00 %	40.53 %	\$ 11,842,803	100.00 %	38.55 %	3.52

**Other Revenues and
Other Financing
Sources**

Other Revenues and Other Financing Sources amounted to \$3.6 billion (11.77%) of the aggregate city revenues, an increase of \$1.34 billion (59.13%) over the prior year. Other Revenues amounted to \$987.4 million (3.21%) of the aggregate city revenues. Other Financing Sources amounted to \$2.6 billion (8.56%) of the aggregate city revenues. Sale of Bonds provided the largest single source of Other Financing Sources, amounting to \$1.9 billion (6.14%) of the aggregate city revenues.

Revenues by Source

Schedule 11 provides a two-year comparison of revenues by source as well as the percentage increase (decrease) from the prior year.

Schedule 11

Two-Year Comparison of Revenues by Source

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Source	1995-96 Functional Revenues	1996-97 Functional Revenues	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
Taxes			
Property	\$ —	\$ —	— %
Voter-Approved Indebtedness	197,746	199,078	0.67
Sales and Use	—	—	—
Transportation	428,038	451,185	5.41
Business License	—	—	—
Utility User	—	—	—
Other	218,273	264,930	21.38
Total Taxes	844,057	915,193	8.43
Special Benefit Assessments	401,378	443,395	10.47
Licenses and Permits	298,617	327,610	9.71
Fines and Forfeitures	109,953	101,053	(8.09)
Revenues From Use of Money and Property	685,207	767,044	11.94
Intergovernmental Agencies	2,574,295	2,741,322	6.49
Current Service Charges			
Sewer Service Charges and Connection Fees	1,664,929	1,670,495	0.33
Solid Waste	932,338	955,868	2.52
Water Service Charges and Connection Fees	1,995,336	2,113,848	5.94
Electric	3,250,417	3,411,272	4.95
Gas	98,110	84,610	(13.76)
Airport	554,465	585,395	5.58
Ports and Harbors	498,722	472,586	(5.24)
Quasi-External Transactions	592,386	490,668	(17.17)
Other Current Service Charges	1,853,924	2,058,061	11.01
Total Current Service Charges	11,440,627	11,842,803	3.52
Other Revenue	579,595	669,839	15.57
Other Financing Sources	1,418,831	2,630,447	85.40
Grand Total	\$ 18,352,560	\$ 20,438,706	11.37

¹ Revenues in the schedule above do not include operating transfers, pension trust and agency funds, and internal service fund transactions.

² General Government and City-owned enterprise activities are included in the schedule above.

(For detail of city revenues, see Tables 2-7)

1995-96 General Revenues	1996-97 General Revenues	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	1995-96 Total Revenues ^{1,2}	1996-97 Total Revenues ^{1,2}	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
\$ 1,884,736	\$ 1,885,957	0.06 %	\$ 1,884,736	\$ 1,885,957	0.06 %
—	—	—	197,746	199,078	0.67
2,697,273	2,812,983	4.29	2,697,273	2,812,983	4.29
—	—	—	428,038	451,185	5.41
637,370	655,195	2.80	637,370	655,195	2.80
1,151,353	1,196,550	3.93	1,151,353	1,196,550	3.93
1,313,314	1,460,020	11.17	1,531,587	1,724,950	12.63
7,684,046	8,010,705	4.25	8,528,103	8,925,898	4.66
—	—	—	401,378	443,395	10.47
36,015	31,774	(11.78)	334,632	359,384	7.40
159,148	177,186	11.33	269,101	278,239	3.40
614,067	563,440	(8.24)	1,299,274	1,330,484	2.40
1,110,128	1,188,247	7.04	3,684,423	3,929,569	6.65
—	—	—	1,664,929	1,670,495	0.33
—	—	—	932,338	955,868	2.52
—	—	—	1,995,336	2,113,848	5.94
—	—	—	3,250,417	3,411,272	4.95
—	—	—	98,110	84,610	(13.76)
—	—	—	554,465	585,395	5.58
—	—	—	498,722	472,586	(5.24)
—	—	—	592,386	490,668	(17.17)
—	—	—	1,853,924	2,058,061	11.01
—	—	—	11,440,627	11,842,803	3.52
275,117	317,575	15.43	854,712	987,414	15.53
—	—	—	1,418,831	2,630,447	85.40
\$ 9,878,521	\$ 10,288,927	4.15	\$ 28,231,081	\$ 30,727,633	8.84

City Expenditures

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, expenditures for general city operations and city-owned enterprises amounted to \$28.9 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion (6.01%) over the prior year. Of the total expenditures, \$24.2 billion (83.80%) was for operating expenditures, an increase of \$1.2 billion (5.31%) over the prior year. Capital outlay expenditures, which are primarily for the acquisition or construction of fixed assets, amounted to \$4.7 billion (16.20%) of the total, an increase of \$416.6 million (9.78%) over the prior year. Further detail is provided in Schedule 12 and depicted in Charts 5, 6, and 7.

Schedule 12

Expenditures by Function and Percent of Total

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Function	Total Expenditures	Percent of Total Expenditures	Functional Revenues	Expenditures Net of Functional Revenues
General Government				
Legislative	\$ 457,839	1.59 %	\$ 73,386	\$ 384,453
Management and Support	1,706,270	5.91	879,740	826,530
Total General Government	2,164,109	7.49	953,126	1,210,983
Public Safety				
Police	4,990,128	17.28	982,973	4,007,155
Fire	1,937,542	6.71	403,844	1,533,698
Emergency Medical Services	158,570	0.55	76,870	81,700
Street Lighting	207,593	0.72	159,595	47,998
Other	136,521	0.47	68,292	68,229
Total Public Safety	7,430,354	25.73	1,691,574	5,738,780
Transportation				
Streets, Highways, and Storm Drains	2,122,946	7.35	1,639,107	483,839
Public Transit	364,833	1.26	385,357	(20,524)
Airports	782,607	2.71	919,099	(136,492)
Ports and Harbors	832,489	2.88	1,080,915	(248,426)
Other	376,493	1.30	284,288	92,205
Total Transportation	4,479,368	15.51	4,308,766	170,602
Community Development				
Planning	384,201	1.33	79,382	304,819
Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement	881,000	3.05	783,176	97,824
Other	1,376,373	4.77	1,693,494	(317,121)
Total Community Development	2,641,574	9.15	2,556,052	85,522
Health				
Solid Waste	1,107,966	3.84	1,080,571	27,395
Sewers	2,369,741	8.21	2,434,089	(64,348)
Other	221,622	0.77	173,088	48,534
Total Health	3,699,329	12.81	3,687,748	11,581
Culture and Leisure				
Parks and Recreation	1,352,549	4.68	471,846	880,703
Libraries	440,130	1.52	119,606	320,524
Other	606,736	2.10	364,904	241,832
Total Culture and Leisure	2,399,415	8.31	956,356	1,443,059
Public Utilities				
Water	2,261,185	7.83	2,397,931	(136,746)
Gas	71,168	0.25	88,788	(17,620)
Electric	3,354,103	11.61	3,519,972	(165,869)
Other	10,739	0.04	19,533	(8,794)
Total Public Utilities	5,697,195	19.72	6,026,224	(329,029)
Other	365,620	1.27	258,860	106,760
Grand Total	\$ 28,876,964	100.00 %	\$ 20,438,706	\$ 8,438,258

Chart 5

Total Expenditures by Function

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

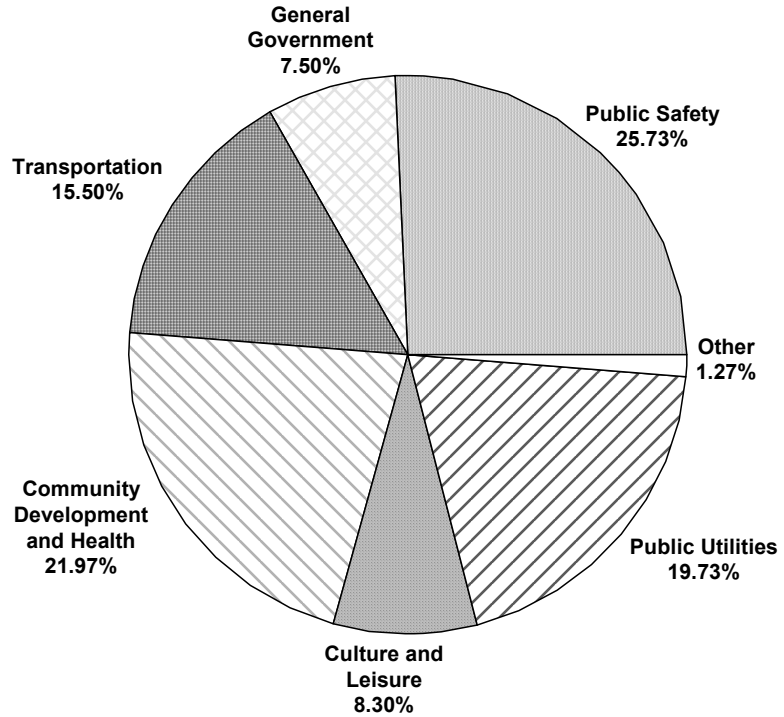


Chart 6

Total Public Safety by Function

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

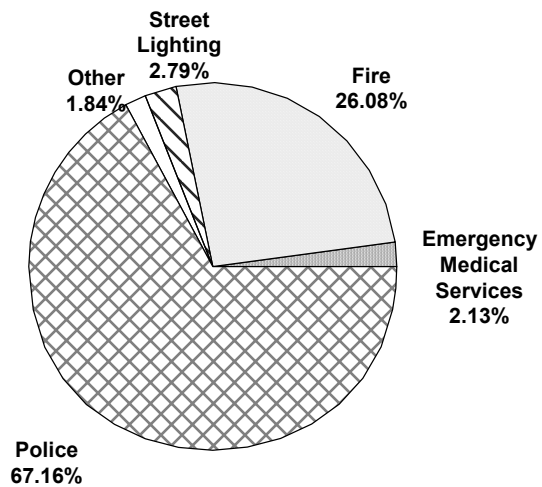
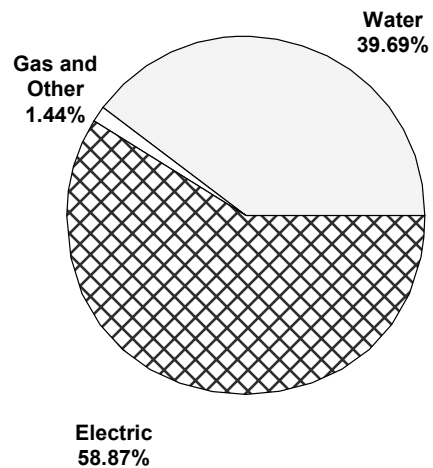


Chart 7

Total Public Utilities by Function

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)



General Government

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, expenditures for general government activities amounted to \$2.2 billion (7.50%) of the aggregate city expenditures. Included in this category are legislative (city council, city attorney, city clerk, and city auditor), and management and support (city administration, financial, and personnel). Legislative expenditures were \$457.8 million (1.59%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$322,259 (0.07%) over the prior year. Management and support expenditures were \$1.7 billion (5.91%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$169.5 million (11.03%) over the prior year.

Public Safety

As indicated in Schedule 12 and Chart 5, public safety activity expenditures amounted to \$7.4 billion (25.73%) of the aggregate city expenditures. Police incurred the largest single share, at \$5.0 billion (17.28%) of the aggregate city expenditures. The next largest expenditure for public safety was incurred by fire protection, at \$1.9 billion (6.71%) of the aggregate city expenditures. The remaining public safety expenditures totaled \$502.7 million (1.74%) of the aggregate city expenditures; they consisted of emergency medical services, animal regulation, weed abatement, street lighting, disaster preparedness, and other miscellaneous services. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 13.

Schedule 13

Police, Fire, and Other Public Safety Expenditures

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Police		Fire		Other		Total	
	Total Expenditures	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Total Expenditures	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Total Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 2,815,128	5.53 %	\$ 1,263,401	3.80 %	\$ 343,402	2.52 %	\$ 4,421,931	4.79 %
1988-89	3,084,733	9.58	1,348,412	6.73	338,049	(1.56) ¹	4,771,194	7.90
1989-90	3,408,756	10.50	1,482,801	9.97	415,658	22.96	5,307,215	11.23
1990-91	3,755,618	10.18	1,623,493	9.49	440,915	6.08	5,820,026	9.66
1991-92	3,986,508	6.15	1,671,343	2.95	473,589	7.41	6,131,440	5.35
1992-93	4,117,652	3.29	1,709,022	2.25	450,474	(4.88) ²	6,277,148	2.38
1993-94	4,264,082	3.56	1,743,868	2.04	519,588	15.34	6,527,538	3.99
1994-95	4,505,171	5.65	1,788,889	2.58	513,467	(1.18)	6,807,527	4.29
1995-96	4,725,616	4.89	1,833,337	2.48	537,817	4.74	7,096,770	4.25
1996-97	4,990,128	5.60	1,937,542	5.68	502,684	(6.53) ³	7,430,354	4.70

¹ Other Public Safety expenditures continue to increase for most cities. However, the City of Los Angeles experienced a Street Lighting expenditure decrease of \$24 million in the 1988-89 fiscal year.

² City of Los Angeles' Emergency Medical expenditures decreased approximately \$25 million in the 1992-93 fiscal year.

³ City of Long Beach's Street Lighting expenditures decreased approximately \$26 million in the 1996-97 fiscal year.

Transportation

Transportation expenditures are related directly or indirectly to the movement of people or property. Transportation expenditures totaled \$4.5 billion (15.50%) of the aggregate city expenditures. Most of the expenditures within this category were for construction, maintenance, and repairs of streets, highways, and storm drains. These expenditures totaled \$2.1 billion (7.35%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$61.8 million (3.00%) over the prior year. The remaining transportation expenditures consist of public transit, airports, ports and harbors, and other. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 14.

Schedule 14

Streets, Highways, and Storm Drains, Public Transit, and Other Transportation Expenditures

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year			Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year			Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year		
	Total Streets, Highways, and Storm Drains Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total Public Transit Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total Other Transportation Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	
1987-88	\$ 1,325,787	4.38 %	\$ 167,829	12.97 %	\$ 916,783	6.16 %	\$ 2,410,399	5.61 %	
1988-89	1,349,940	1.82	199,629	18.95	957,609	4.45	2,507,178	4.02	
1989-90	1,477,518	9.45	213,110	6.75	1,135,567	18.58	2,826,195	12.72	
1990-91	1,596,676	8.06	233,217	9.44	1,109,953	(2.26) ²	2,939,846	4.02	
1991-92	1,823,130	14.18	290,108	24.39	1,196,194	7.77	3,309,432	12.57	
1992-93	1,800,762	(1.23) ¹	292,332	0.77	1,473,126	23.15	3,566,220	7.76	
1993-94	1,937,104	7.57	326,537	11.70	1,678,896	13.97	3,942,537	10.55	
1994-95	1,939,459	0.12	343,649	5.24	1,761,851	4.94	4,044,959	2.60	
1995-96	2,061,152	6.27	333,946	(2.82)	1,691,472	(3.99)	4,086,570	1.03	
1996-97	2,122,946	3.00	364,833	9.25	1,991,589	17.74 ³	4,479,368	9.61	

¹ Decrease in Streets, Highways, and Storm Drains expenditures is a result of AB1012, Chapter 719, Statutes of 1992, which reduced the minimum expenditure requirements under Section 2105 of the Streets and Highways Code.

² City of Long Beach's Ports and Harbor expenditures decreased approximately \$25 million in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

³ Increase in Other Transportation expenditures in the 1996-97 fiscal year was due primarily to \$149 million and \$142 million in additional airport and port and harbor expenditures by the cities of Los Angeles and Oakland, respectively.

Community Development

Community development expenditures for activities relating to the development and preservation of the community (e.g., planning, construction and engineering, redevelopment, housing, employment, community promotion, and other) amounted to \$2.6 billion (9.15%) of the aggregate city expenditures, a decrease of \$12.6 million (0.48%) from the prior year.

Health

Health expenditures totaled \$3.7 billion (12.82%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$221.3 million (6.36%) over the prior year. These activities include physical and mental health services, hospital and sanitarium services, collection and disposal of wastes (e.g., solid waste and sewer), and development, operation, and maintenance of cemeteries.

Culture and Leisure

Culture and leisure expenditures are incurred for the construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities devoted to cultural and recreational activities. Included in this category are parks and recreation, libraries, museums, golf courses, stadiums, and civic auditoriums. Expenditures for this category amounted to \$2.4 billion (8.30%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$57.0 million (2.43%) over the prior year.

Public Utilities

Expenditures relating to the construction and operation of public utilities amounted to \$5.7 billion (19.73%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$347.2 million (6.49%) over the prior year. Electric distribution systems reported the largest expenditure at \$3.4 billion (11.61%) of the aggregate city expenditures. The next largest expenditure was for water activities, which amounted to \$2.3 billion (7.83%) of the aggregate city expenditures. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 15.

Schedule 15

Electric, Water, and Other Public Utility Expenditures

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Total Electric Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total Water Expenditures	Percentage Increase Over Prior Year	Total Other Public Utility Expenditures	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1987-88	\$ 2,660,415	9.71 %	\$ 1,254,476	12.68 %	\$ 123,428	14.52 %	\$ 4,038,319	10.76 %
1988-89	2,875,548	8.09	1,386,973	10.56	125,631	1.78	4,388,152	8.66
1989-90	3,228,971	12.29	1,452,078	4.69	137,134	9.16	4,818,183	9.80
1990-91	3,226,629	(0.07) ²	1,628,777	12.17	129,452	(5.60) ³	4,984,858	3.46
1991-92	3,395,879	5.25	1,756,144	7.82	78,091	(39.68) ³	5,230,114	4.92
1992-93	3,490,347	2.78	1,823,261	3.82	82,998	6.28	5,396,606	3.18
1993-94	3,405,343	(2.44) ¹	1,983,139	8.77	84,011	1.22	5,472,493	1.41
1994-95	3,298,087	(3.15) ⁴	2,070,254	4.39	73,945	(11.98) ³	5,442,286	(0.55)
1995-96	3,148,824	(4.53) ¹	2,121,204	2.46	79,987	8.17	5,350,015	(1.70)
1996-97	3,354,103	6.52	2,261,185	6.60	81,907	2.40	5,697,195	6.49

¹ City of Los Angeles' Electric activity expenditures decreased approximately \$45 million, \$155 million, and \$169 million in the 1986-87, 1993-94, and 1995-96 fiscal years, respectively.

² City of Vernon's Electric activity expenditures decreased approximately \$141 million in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

³ City of Long Beach's Gas activity expenditures decreased approximately \$21 million, \$12 million, \$47 million, and \$11 million in the 1986-87, 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1994-95 fiscal years, respectively.

⁴ City of Anaheim's Electric activity expenditures decreased approximately \$64 million in the 1994-95 fiscal years.

Other

Other miscellaneous expenditures not reported in a specific category or function (e.g., correctional facilities and recycling programs) amounted to \$365.6 million (1.27%) of the aggregate city expenditures, an increase of \$127.1 million (53.31%) over the prior year.

**Expenditures by
Function**

Schedule 16 provides a two-year comparison of expenditures by function as well as the percentage increase (decrease) from the prior year.

Schedule 16

Two-Year Comparison of Expenditures by Function and Percent of Total

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Function	1995-96 Total Expenditures	Percent of Total Expenditures	1996-97 Total Expenditures	Percent of Total Expenditures	Total Expenditures Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
General Government					
Legislative	\$ 457,516	1.68 %	\$ 457,839	1.59 %	0.07 %
Management and Support	1,536,809	5.64	1,706,270	5.91	11.03
Public Safety					
Police	4,725,616	17.34	4,990,128	17.28	5.60
Fire	1,833,337	6.73	1,937,542	6.71	5.68
Emergency Medical Services	173,671	0.64	158,570	0.55	(8.70)
Street Lighting	225,067	0.83	207,593	0.72	(7.76)
Other	139,079	0.51	136,521	0.47	(1.84)
Transportation					
Streets, Highways, and Storm					
Drains	2,061,152	7.56	2,122,946	7.35	3.00
Public Transit	333,946	1.23	364,833	1.26	9.25
Airports	607,305	2.23	782,607	2.71	28.87
Ports and Harbors	711,482	2.61	832,489	2.88	17.01
Other	372,684	1.37	376,493	1.30	1.02
Community Development					
Planning.	339,400	1.24	384,201	1.33	13.20
Construction and Engineering					
Regulation Enforcement	846,911	3.11	881,000	3.05	4.03
Other	1,467,894	5.39	1,376,373	4.77	(6.23)
Health					
Solid Waste	1,082,262	3.97	1,107,966	3.84	2.38
Sewers	2,219,806	8.15	2,369,741	8.21	6.75
Other	175,921	0.65	221,622	0.77	25.98
Culture and Leisure					
Parks and Recreation	1,313,698	4.82	1,352,549	4.68	2.96
Libraries	443,017	1.63	440,130	1.52	(0.65)
Other	585,684	2.15	606,736	2.10	3.59
Public Utilities					
Water	2,121,204	7.79	2,261,185	7.83	6.60
Gas	66,808	0.25	71,168	0.25	6.53
Electric	3,148,824	11.55	3,354,103	11.61	6.52
Other	13,179	0.05	10,739	0.04	(18.51)
Other	238,489	0.88	365,620	1.27	53.31
Total	\$ 27,240,761	100.00 %	\$ 28,876,964	100.00 %	6.01

(For detail of city expenditures, see Tables 2-7)

1995-96 Functional Revenues	1996-97 Functional Revenues	Functional Revenues Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year	1995-96 Net Expenditures	1996-97 Net Expenditures	Net Expenditures Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
\$ 72,090	\$ 73,386	1.80 %	\$ 385,426	\$ 384,453	(0.25) %
1,047,529	879,740	(16.02)	489,280	826,530	68.93
634,231	982,973	54.99	4,091,385	4,007,155	(2.06)
285,060	403,844	41.67	1,548,277	1,533,698	(0.94)
66,500	76,870	15.59	107,171	81,700	(23.77)
167,766	159,595	(4.87)	57,301	47,998	(16.24)
84,517	68,292	(19.20)	54,562	68,229	25.05
1,446,496	1,639,107	13.32	614,656	483,839	(21.28)
357,807	385,357	7.70	(23,861)	(20,524)	(13.99)
797,438	919,099	15.26	(190,133)	(136,492)	(28.21)
821,647	1,080,915	31.55	(110,165)	(248,426)	125.50
320,166	284,288	(11.21)	52,518	92,205	75.57
50,492	79,382	57.22	288,908	304,819	5.51
678,388	783,176	15.45	168,523	97,824	(41.95)
1,266,490	1,693,494	33.72	201,404	(317,121)	(257.46)
1,135,499	1,080,571	(4.84)	(53,237)	27,395	(151.46)
2,233,697	2,434,089	8.97	(13,891)	(64,348)	363.24
123,282	173,088	40.40	52,639	48,534	(7.80)
433,318	471,846	8.89	880,380	880,703	0.04
88,107	119,606	35.75	354,910	320,524	(9.69)
316,777	364,904	15.19	268,907	241,832	(10.07)
2,284,707	2,397,931	4.96	(163,503)	(136,746)	(16.36)
102,032	88,788	(12.98)	(35,224)	(17,620)	(49.98)
3,348,841	3,519,972	5.11	(200,017)	(165,869)	(17.07)
23,967	19,533	(18.50)	(10,788)	(8,794)	(18.48)
165,716	258,860	56.21	72,773	106,760	46.70
\$ 18,352,560	\$ 20,438,706	11.37	\$ 8,888,201	\$ 8,438,258	(5.06)

Outstanding Long-Term Indebtedness

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, the aggregate city outstanding long-term indebtedness amounted to \$29.8 billion (\$14.3 billion in bonds, \$3.9 billion in other special debt, \$2.8 billion in special assessment act bonds, and \$8.8 billion in other than bonds), an increase of \$3.4 billion (12.83%) over the prior year. Further detail is depicted in Chart 8.

Long-Term Indebtedness — Bonds

Chartered cities may establish their own limitations on bonded indebtedness, although a large majority of them, along with general law cities, adhere to the provisions of Government Code Section 43605. This code section states, in part:

A city shall not incur an indebtedness for public improvements which exceeds in the aggregate 15% of the assessed value of all real and personal property of the city. Within the meaning of this section 'Indebtedness' means bonded indebtedness of the city payable from the proceeds of taxes levied upon taxable property in the city.

For the year under review, total outstanding bonded indebtedness for cities amounted to \$14.3 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion (11.42%) over the prior year. For a two-year comparison, see Schedule 17.

Bonded indebtedness includes general obligation, revenue, improvement districts, and limited obligation bonds that are debt of the city. Although also considered debt, special assessment act bonds are not debt of the city, and are explained in further detail on page xxix.

A general obligation bond is a bond that is collateralized by the taxing powers of the city. Many general obligation bonds may be redeemed from revenues not directly derived from property taxes, such as sales tax or city-owned enterprises such as water, electric, sewers, or parking. Such revenue-producing activities are used in lieu of levying a direct property tax for debt service.

General obligation bonds amounted to \$1.3 billion (9.36%) of the total outstanding bonded indebtedness, an increase of \$9.7 million (0.73%) over the prior year.

Revenue bonds are those obligations for which principal and interest are payable by revenue-producing enterprises such as electricity, water, or sewer or, if specified in the bond covenant, from other sources. Revenue bonds outstanding for the 1996-97 fiscal year amounted to \$12.8 billion (89.59%) of the total outstanding bonded indebtedness, an increase of \$1.5 billion (12.86%) over the prior year.

Improvement district bonds for which the principal and interest are payable from property taxes or assessments levied on less than citywide districts, such as parking and sewer districts, amounted to \$150.2 million (1.05%) of the total outstanding bonded indebtedness, a decrease of \$4.3 million (2.79%) from the prior year.

Schedule 17

Long-Term Indebtedness — Bonds

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Type of Bond	1995-96	1996-97	Percent of the Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
				From Prior Year
General Obligation	\$ 1,328,234	\$ 1,337,891	9.36 %	0.73 %
Revenue	11,350,677	12,810,744	89.59	12.86
Improvement District	154,550	150,241	1.05	(2.79)
Total	\$ 12,833,461	\$ 14,298,876	100.00 %	11.42

(For detail of city long-term indebtedness, see Tables 8-13)

Long-Term Indebtedness — Other Special Debt

Other Special Debt amounted to \$3.9 billion, an increase of \$127.3 million (3.35%) over the prior year. This type of indebtedness includes Certificates of Participation, Community Facility District bonds, Mello-Roos bonds, and Marks-Roos bonds.

Long-Term Indebtedness — Special Assessment Act Bonds

Of the various types of special assessments, the 1911 and 1915 Improvement Act bonds are the most common. The city's obligation to the bondholders of these two types of bonds varies. Under the 1911 Improvement Act, the city maintains no financial obligation to the bondholders. The city serves as a conduit in that it collects the assessments and forwards the money to the bondholders. Under the 1915 Improvement Act, however, the city does incur a contingent liability. Should bond payments become delinquent, the city must either advance the amount of the delinquency or levy a limited tax on the benefitted area. As of June 30, 1997, the outstanding amount of the 1911 Improvement Act bonds was \$42.8 million, an increase of \$167,707 (.39%) over the prior year. The outstanding amount of 1915 Improvement Act bonds was \$2.8 billion, a decrease of \$132.0 million (4.53%) from the prior year.

The outstanding amount of the Other Improvement Act bonds totaled \$25.2 million, a decrease of \$8.6 million (25.40%) from the prior year. For a two-year comparison, see Schedule 18.

Schedule 18

Long-Term Indebtedness — Special Assessment Act Bonds

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)

(Amounts in thousands)

Type of Bond	1995-96	1996-97	Percent of the Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
1911 Improvement				
Act Bonds	\$ 42,595	\$ 42,763	1.50 %	0.39 %
1915 Improvement				
Act Bonds	2,911,118	2,779,117	97.61	(4.53)
Other Improvement				
Act Bonds	33,763	25,188	0.89	(25.40)
Total	\$ 2,987,476	\$ 2,847,068	100.00 %	(4.70)

(For detail of city long-term indebtedness, see Tables 8-13)

Long-Term Indebtedness— Other Than Bonds

Long-term indebtedness other than bonds amounted to \$8.8 billion, an increase of \$2.0 billion (29.12%) over the prior year.

Total future lease obligation payments amounted to \$6.5 billion (73.99%) of the total long-term indebtedness other than bonds, an increase of \$1.1 billion (20.33%) over the prior year. These lease obligations include agreements to acquire or improve capital assets with the obligation covering a period in excess of 10 years. The option of acquiring ownership of the property is provided at the end of the lease period.

State and/or federal financing for city construction of capital assets accounted for \$523.7 million (5.94%) of the total long-term indebtedness other than bonds. This was an increase of \$66.8 million (14.61%) over the prior year.

Other long-term debt (i.e., notes, warrants, loans, and other) amounted to \$1.8 billion (20.07%) of the total long-term indebtedness other than bonds. This was an increase of \$819.5 million (86.23%) over the prior year. For a two-year comparison, see Schedule 19.

Schedule 19

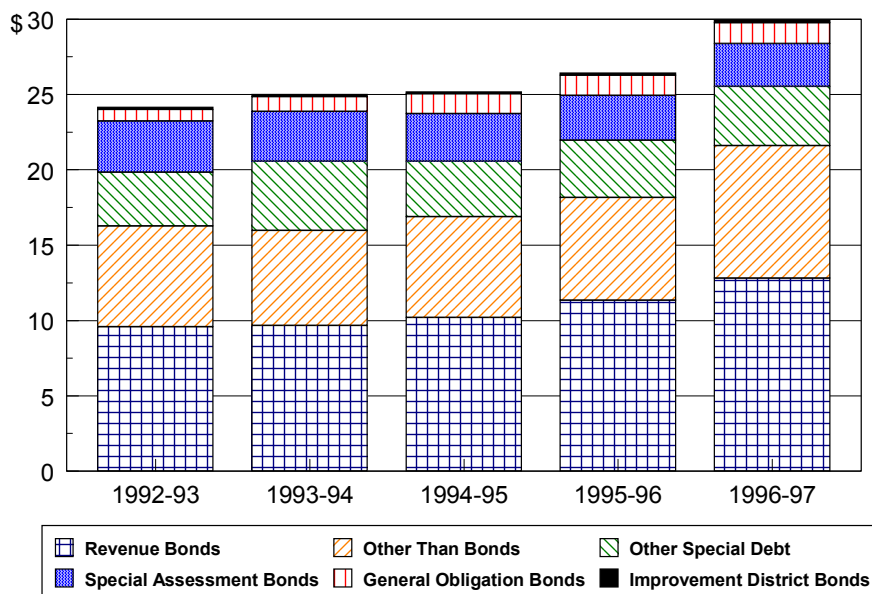
Long-Term Indebtedness — Other than Bonds(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Type of Debt	1995-96	1996-97	Percent of the Total	Percentage Increase (Decrease) From Prior Year
Lease Obligations ¹	\$ 5,421,277	\$ 6,523,160	73.99 %	20.33 %
Construction Financed by State or Federal Governments	456,967	523,739	5.94	14.61
Notes	177,466	1,059,512	12.02	497.02 ²
Warrants	—	—	—	—
Loans	151,738	150,384	1.70	(0.89)
Other	621,152	559,963	6.35	(9.85)
Total	\$ 6,828,600	\$ 8,816,758	100.00 %	29.12

¹ Lease Obligations include principal and interest.² Increase in Notes was mainly due to the reporting of an additional \$889 million debt by the City of San Diego.

(For detail of city long-term indebtedness, see Tables 8-13)

Chart 8

Outstanding Long-Term Indebtedness(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in billions)

City Assessed Valuation, Taxes Allocated, and Taxes Levied

The net valuation of city assessment rolls for property taxes applicable to the 1997-98 fiscal year amounted to \$1.4 trillion, an increase of \$39.7 billion (2.90%) over the prior year.

Prior to the passage of Proposition 13, taxing agencies such as cities, counties, schools, and most special districts set their own property tax rates. Property taxes were then collected on their behalf by each county and distributed to the appropriate taxing agencies. Subsequent to the passage of Proposition 13, 1% of market value (plus direct assessments and voter-approved rate for debt payback) is the maximum rate that can be levied against real property. Property taxes are collected by counties and distributed to the taxing agencies, pursuant to California statutes, using a formula based on the market value of all real property located within the respective jurisdictions.

During the fiscal year, the cities' portion of the 1% secured and unsecured property tax rate amounted to \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$56.8 million (2.79%) over the prior year. Voter-approved ad valorem property taxes in excess of the 1% levied for the service of debt amounted to \$239.6 million, an increase of \$34.3 million (16.68%) over the prior year.

Total property taxes from the secured and unsecured rolls and voter-approved debt amounted to \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$91.1 million (4.06%) over the prior year. For a 10-year comparison, see Schedule 20.

Schedule 20

City Assessed Valuation, Taxes Allocated, Taxes Levied, and Average Property Tax Effort

(Excluding the City and County of San Francisco)
(Amounts in thousands)

Year	Net Assessed Valuation ¹	Taxes Allocated ^{2,3}	Taxes Levied ³	Total Taxes Allocated and Levied	Average Property Tax Effort Per \$100 Valuation
1988-89	\$ 872,368,039	\$ 1,691,649	\$ 124,848	\$ 1,816,497	\$ 0.21
1989-90	982,221,467	1,878,677	107,040	1,985,717	0.20
1990-91	1,110,020,072	2,053,328	133,903	2,187,231	0.20
1991-92	1,215,524,875	2,227,767	146,319	2,374,086	0.20
1992-93	1,296,563,761	2,156,793	150,849	2,307,642	0.18
1993-94	1,336,216,490	1,958,421	169,932	2,128,353	0.16
1994-95	1,353,937,241	1,958,673	184,736	2,143,409	0.16
1995-96	1,357,484,350	2,013,987	208,157	2,222,144	0.16
1996-97	1,372,362,045	2,037,244	205,356	2,242,600	0.16
1997-98	1,412,105,473	2,094,029	239,618	2,333,647	0.17

¹ Net of Homeowners' and other exemptions.

² Cities share of countywide 1% levy.

³ Effective as of the 1988-89 fiscal year, Taxes Allocated and Taxes Levied include the Unitary and Operating Non-Unitary Tax Allocation.

(For detail of city assessed valuation, taxes allocated and levied, see Tables 2-7)

City Appropriations Limits and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit

Chapter 1025, Statutes of 1987, requires the State Controller to publish appropriations limits and total annual appropriations subject to the limitation for cities.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, 453 of the 471 incorporated cities (including the City and County of San Francisco) reported both appropriations limits and total annual appropriations subject to the limit. No cities reported exceeding their appropriations limit. Fourteen cities (Amador, Arvin, Biggs, Fort Jones, Hawaiian Gardens, Huron, Loyalton, Ojai, Rio Dell, San Joaquin, Sutter Creek, Tulelake, Westmorland, and Woodland) failed to provide data concerning their appropriations limit and their total annual appropriations subject to the limit. Four cities (Atascadero, Live Oak, Plymouth, and San Anselmo) provided only their appropriations limit and not their total annual appropriations subject to the limit. No city provided only its total annual appropriations subject to the limit and not its appropriations limit.

The information provided in Table 14 has not been audited and is presented as submitted by 453 cities in California. This compares to 446 out of 470 and 452 out of 470 cities that provided data in fiscal years 1994-95 and 1995-96, respectively.

Cities That Failed to File

For the fiscal year 1996-97, three cities (Fort Jones, Hawaiian Gardens, and Rio Dell) failed to file financial transactions reports. This compares to five cities (Fort Jones, Lemoore, Needles, Rio Dell, and Westmorland) that failed to file financial transactions reports in fiscal year 1995-96.

City Incorporation

For the fiscal years 1992-93 through 1996-97, four cities were incorporated as indicated in Schedule 21. This brought the total number of incorporated cities to 471, including the City and County of San Francisco.

Schedule 21

City Incorporation

City	First Reporting Year	Incorporation Date	County Location	Estimated Population
Windsor	1992-93	July 1, 1992	Sonoma	26,487
Truckee	1992-93	March 23, 1993	Nevada	16,911
Shasta Lake	1993-94	July 2, 1993	Shasta	23,677
Citrus Heights	1996-97	January 1, 1997	Sacramento	137,739

Supplemental Information

Appendix A: Definitions

Appendix B: Notes to Tables

State Controller's Office Publication List

Appendix A — Definitions

Capital Outlay: Expenditures that result in the acquisition of, or addition to, fixed assets.

Debt Service: Includes payments of principal, interest, and fiscal charges on long-term indebtedness (except the 1911, 1915, and other Special Assessment Act bonds, which are assumed to be without government commitment). For reporting purposes, debt service expenditures are included in operating expenditures.

Functional Revenues: Revenues that can be associated with and allocated to one or more expenditure functions and meet one of the following criteria: (1) The revenue is generated from direct services, such as revenues from fees or charges, or (2) The revenue is associated with a specific service by external requirements, such as grant conditions, bond sale agreements, statutory requirements, or charter requirements.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds for which payment is backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing city. More commonly, but not necessarily, general obligation bonds are considered to be those payable from taxes and other general revenues. These bonds must be approved by a two-thirds vote.

General Revenues: Revenues that cannot be associated with a specific expenditure, such as property taxes (other than voter-approved indebtedness), sales taxes, and business license taxes.

Lease-Purchase Obligations: A lease agreement is classified as a capital lease when substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the lessee.

Legislative Expense: Expenditures related to activities under direct control of, or in support of, an officially elected person(s); i.e., a city council member, city attorney, city clerk, or city auditor.

License Revenues: Revenues resulting from the licensing of animals, bicycles, and any other licenses within the city.

Management and Support: Expenditures related to activities that are supportive of one or more expenditure functions. Types of activities that represent support services may include general city administration (city manager or administrator), financial administration (accounting, budgeting, purchasing, or cash management), and personnel administration (including civil service commission). Other administrative activities, such as warehousing and data processing, may also be included, if not accounted for as an internal service fund.

Operating Expenditures: Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for operation, maintenance, interest, and other charges that are presumed to benefit the current fiscal period. Operating expenditures do not include

Appendix A (continued)

depreciation expense from enterprise funds. For reporting purposes, debt service payments are included in operating expenditures.

Permit Revenues: Revenues resulting from the issuing of building, electrical, plumbing, sewer, streets, curbs, sidewalks, and any other permits within the city.

Property Taxes: With the passage of Proposition 13, 1% of market value (plus direct assessments and voter-approved rate for debt payback) is the maximum rate that can be levied against real property (land, improvements, and fixtures). The resulting property tax revenues are collected by counties and distributed to the taxing agencies, such as cities, counties, schools, and most special districts, pursuant to California statutes, using a formula based on the market value of all real property located within the respective jurisdictions. Included herein is the city share of the 1% tax rate levied against real property and tangible personal property (equipment, office furniture, etc.) as listed on the secured and unsecured tax rolls.

Quasi-External Transactions: Transactions that would be accounted for as revenues and expenditures if they involved a party external to the governmental unit (i.e., routine service charges for inspection, engineering, utilities, or similar services that are provided by a department financed from one fund to a department financed from another fund). Included are general fund billings to enterprise operations for general and administrative services.

Revenue Bonds: Bonds for which principal and interest are payable from the revenues of a revenue-producing enterprise. However, the bond covenant may also include the provision that revenue from the bond may be acquired from sources other than the general fund of a local agency.

Special Assessment Act Bonds: Bonds payable from proceeds of special assessments which are a compulsory levy against certain properties to defray part or all of the costs of improvements or services deemed to primarily benefit those properties. For purposes of reporting, these bonds are considered to be without government commitment.

Special Benefit Assessments: Assessments or levies that are paid completely by property owners in a limited geographical area deemed to be specially benefitted.

Special Debt: Includes Certificates of Participation, Community Facility District bonds, Mello-Roos bonds, and Marks-Roos bonds.

Voter-Approved Property Tax for Indebtedness: Includes ad valorem property taxes levied in addition to the 1% rate, for voter-approved debt approved prior to July 1, 1978, or after July 1, 1986.

Appendix B — Notes to Tables

ALAMEDA	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
ALHAMBRA	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.
AMADOR	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
ANAHEIM	Community Development - Other includes capital outlay expenditures for infrastructure, street medians and underground improvements around the Convention Center and Disneyland.
ANGELS	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
ARCADIA	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
ARVIN	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
ATASCADERO	Failed to report its Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
ATHERTON	Street Lighting expenditures are included with various other expenditure activities.
AUBURN	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
AVALON	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
AZUSA	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activities.
BAKERSFIELD	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
BANNING	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Electric activities.
BELMONT	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activities.

Appendix B (continued)

BIGGS	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Electric activity. Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
BLYTHE	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
BURLINGAME	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
CALEXICO	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
CALIFORNIA CITY	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.
CATHEDRAL CITY	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
CHICO	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
CLAREMONT	The "Voter-Approved Tax Rate" is not reported because there is no secured levy.
CLOVERDALE	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
COALINGA	Other expenditures include a "Return To Custody" activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
COLTON	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
CORONADO	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.

Appendix B (continued)

DELANO	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.
DIXON	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
DUNSMUIR	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
EAST PALO ALTO	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
ESCONDIDO	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
FAIRFAX	The "Voter-Approved Tax Rate" is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
FILLMORE	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
FIREBAUGH	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
FOLSOM	Other expenditures include a "Return To Custody" activity.
FORT JONES	Failed to file its Annual Financial Transactions Report.
FOWLER	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
FRESNO	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.
FULLERTON	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
GILROY	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.

Appendix B (continued)

GLENDAL	Street Lighting expenditures are included with various other activities.
GUADALUPE	Investment Earnings revenues are included with various other revenue accounts. Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
HAWAIIAN GARDENS	Failed to file its Annual Financial Transactions Report.
HEALDSBURG	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Police activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
HERMOSA BEACH	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Police activity.
HIDDEN HILLS	Transit is not provided within the city. The expenditures reported are for the sale/exchange of local transportation taxes that the city received.
HOLLISTER	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
HURON	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
LAKEPORT	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.
LARKSPUR	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
LIVE OAK	Failed to report its Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
LODI	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.

Appendix B (continued)

LONG BEACH	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
LOS ANGELES	Sewer operating expenditures and capital outlay include enterprise and non-enterprise activities.
LOYALTON	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
MENDOTA	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because there is no secured levy.
MERCED	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
MILPITAS	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity. Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
MONTEREY	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
MONTEREY PARK	City has two rates for its utility users taxes: 3% for residential and 5.5% for commercial
MONTEBELLO	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
NOVATO	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
OCEANSIDE	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because there is no secured levy.
OJAI	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.

Appendix B (continued)

PISMO BEACH	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p> <p>The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because there is no secured levy.</p>
PLYMOUTH	<p>Failed to report its Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.</p>
PORTERVILLE	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p>
PORTOLA	<p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
RED BLUFF	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p> <p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
REDDING	<p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
RIO DELL	<p>Failed to file its Annual Financial Transactions Report.</p>
RIVERBANK	<p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
ROLLING HILLS	<p>Transit is not provided within the city. The expenditures reported are for the sale/exchange of local transportation taxes that the city received.</p>
ROSEVILLE	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p> <p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
SAN ANSELMO	<p>The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.</p> <p>Failed to report its Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.</p>

Appendix B (continued)

SAN DIEGO	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
SAN FRANCISCO	The City and County Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
SAN GABRIEL	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
SAN JOAQUIN	Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity. Parks and Recreation expenditures are included with the Community Center/Auditorium activity. Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
SAN LUIS OBISPO	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity. Solid Waste expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
SANGER	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
SANTA ANA	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Sewer expenditures are included with the Solid Waste activity.
SANTA ROSA	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
SAUSALITO	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because there is no secured levy.

Appendix B (continued)

SHASTA LAKE	<p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Management and Support activity.</p> <p>The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.</p>
SIERRA MADRE	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p> <p>Sewer expenditures are included with the Solid Waste activity.</p> <p>The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.</p>
SOLEDAD	<p>Planning expenditures are included with the Construction and Engineering Regulation Enforcement activity.</p> <p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
SOUTH EL MONTE	<p>The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.</p>
SUTTER CREEK	<p>Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.</p>
TEHAMA	<p>Legislative expenditures are included with the Management and Support activity.</p>
TULELAKE	<p>Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.</p>
TURLOCK	<p>Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.</p>
UKIAH	<p>Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.</p>
VALLEJO	<p>Sewer Assessment and Public Financing Bonds previously reported in 1995/96 are now reported in the Special District Annual Report.</p>

Appendix B (continued)

VISALIA	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity. Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
WEST COVINA	The “Voter-Approved Tax Rate” is not reported because the city has more than one rate that is less than citywide.
WESTMORLAND	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.
WEST SACRAMENTO	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
WILLOWS	Emergency Medical expenditures are included with the Fire activity.
WOODLAKE	Street Lighting expenditures are included with the Streets, Highways, and Storm Drain activity.
WOODLAND	Failed to report its Appropriation Limit and Total Annual Appropriations Subject to the Limit.

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